



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Polyaenus, who drew from good sources; p. 200, Aeneas, an ancient Latin god; p. 212, the knife with which C. Servilius slew Sp. Maelius; p. 235, sepulcher of the Horatii (should be Horatia), etc.

Perhaps the gem of all is on p. 226: "The Bull of the Forum Boarium was a Greek *word* from Aegina and *was* originally connected with Greek myths." The *bull* seems to me rather Irish. Of course we can correct *word* to *work* for which Pliny xxxiv. 10 is proof, but for the rest there is no authority.

In spite of all this the book is of interest and value to the investigator, though it must be used with extreme care. Professor Pais has a knowledge of the writers and traditions of Roman history which is second to none. Also his acute suggestions, combinations, or theories will often throw light on difficult points, even where we cannot accept his conclusions.

HENRY A. SANDERS

ANN ARBOR

---

*The Campaign of Plataea.* By HENRY BURT WRIGHT. New Haven: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co., 1904. Pp. 148.

This is an excellent piece of work, thorough in treatment and exhibiting a well-balanced judgment. It will be exceedingly useful to anyone desiring to make a careful study of the question. To begin at the end, there is in Appendix A a complete list of the ancient documents with summaries of their contents; in Appendix B, a list of the modern authorities with comments upon their attitude and value. Appendix C is a chart by which we can find in a moment all the references in the sources to any point—e. g., to the death losses in the battle. In the body of the work the attempt is made to arrive at the "pre-Periclean Vulgate" by rejecting or modifying all strongly anti-Lacedaemonian or pro-Athenian statements, which are to be traced, for the most part, to the influence upon Herodotus of the Athenian sentiment after 425 B. C.

One may cheerfully grant that the literary sources are strongly colored by Athenian prejudice. For instance, it is difficult to believe that the Lacedaemonians asked the Athenians to exchange positions because they were afraid to meet the Persians. Yet in a number of points I prefer to follow Herodotus more closely than Mr. Wright does. He would have us believe that every movement of the Greeks is a proof of the brilliant military genius of Pausanias. They occupied a strong position at Erythrae, but the second one was still stronger. The advantages gained by the Persians in the latter and the retreat to the island are part of the leader's plan to draw the enemy across the Asopus into unfavorable ground. Herodotus tells a different story. He says that the second position was upon low hills and level ground. The annoying attacks of the cavalry, the cutting-off of supplies in the Dryoscephalae Pass, the difficulty of securing water, and the withdrawal to the island are the perfectly natural results of a too exposed position. Wright does not include these statements of fact among the Periclean elements, but he interprets them in the manner indicated on the basis of the pre-Periclean

opinion about Pausanias, of the statement in Plato's *Laches* that the Lacedaemonians feigned a retreat, and of the statement of Diodorus (Ephorus) that the Greek position was skilfully chosen to draw the Persians into a narrow space where their numbers could not be used to advantage. In answer to this it may be said that the statements of Ephorus have no weight against those of Herodotus on account of the former's admitted tendencies, that Plato's statement is very indefinite and might have been made with no other basis than the Herodotean account, and that the military fame of Pausanias is but the natural result of the victory, however gained. It is a pity, I think, that in a work otherwise so complete, a map of the field should be omitted. We are entitled, at least, to a more definite statement of the writer's views about the Greek positions as described by Herodotus. Are we to assume that on these points he accepts Grundy's account absolutely—e. g., his double meaning for the Asopus, and his location of the Heroon of Androcates?

A. G. LAIRD

---

*The Sources of the First Ten Books of Augustine's De civitate Dei.*

By S. ANGUS. Princeton dissertation. Princeton Press, 1906.

Pp. 278.

Too little attention is now given to Augustine, the great bishop of Hippo, whose theological system had unmeasured influence on the thought of the Middle Ages, and is still a living, vigorous factor in the religious life of our day. To students of classical antiquities and literature, however, the first ten books of his masterpiece, the *De civitate Dei*, are of especial interest; and for these Dr. Angus has done good service in his work, which in bulk resembles the French, rather than the German or American, type of doctoral dissertation.

The title of the dissertation, though seemingly lengthy enough, does not clearly indicate the full scope of the work. Thus only pp. 9-59 are devoted exclusively to a consideration of the literary sources, while "Annotations on Books i-x" take up far more than half of the whole number of pages, and are devoted partly to a discussion of the sources, partly to various matters of interest suggested by the text. Again, pp. 236-73 are given over to a treatment of all the facts bearing on Augustine's familiarity with Greek, and the conclusion is reached that he had "a limited working knowledge of biblical Greek, a very slight working knowledge of patristic Greek, and apparently no knowledge of classical Greek."

The dissertation closes with an enumeration of seven theses, which sum up the results of the investigation; and it may be noted in passing that the author finds three hitherto unnoticed fragments of Cicero, and one of Varro.

Dr. Angus seems to have collected his evidence with care, and to have used it with good judgment.

CHARLES HOEING

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER